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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

AN absurd explanation has been sent out from Washington of the glaring falsehood of Mr. Carlisle's last statement of the public debt. It is simply this: The Morgan syndicate paid for its bonds before delivery, and the cash being in the Treasury was counted to the credit of the government, while the bonds not being yet delivered in London, were still in its custody and therefore not entered as liabilities. This hocus-pocus by which the government keeps the cake and gets its penny too suggests a merry addition to the nursery rhyme of "Simple Simon and the Pieman." The old ballad taught Simple Simon the homely truth that to get a tart you must have a penny. But here is an astute pieman who would deceive the very elect. Such tricks are performed before the world as the proper Kentucky methods of high finance. But let a bank president and cashier attempt the same manipulation

of its accounts, the same trick upon its smaller public, what is the Treasury Department going to do about it? Will it send them to the penitentiary for jugglery?

Mr. J. B. EUSTIS, our Minister to France, signalized himself recently by crossing the channel to deliver a truly American address in London, where such talk has been much needed. But now he has fallen into the clutches of an indiscreet interviewer. A wonderful farrago about the possibility of his nomination for the Presidency, the annexation of Cuba, and what not, was cabled to this country. Everybody at first glance was disposed to regard it as a foolish freak of the *Paris Figaro*, hoping to make a sensation. But Mr. Eustis' explanations, which began with a flat denial and ended with a practical admission of its being a distorted report of an actual conversation, which he supposed to be a private one, has greatly lowered him in public esteem. It will be remembered that the late James Russell Lowell fell into a similar pit on his return from the Court of St. James. At the State Department at Washington Mr. Eustis is spoken of as "garrulous," an unpardonable sin in a diplomatist.

Unfortunately, too, Mr. Eustis, in his first attempt to disclaim the interview, made a general onslaught on the press, and recalled that when he was a Senator from Louisiana he had been the victim of a similar "fake" interview in the *New York Herald*. But the *Herald*, justly prizing its reputation for veracity, promptly denies this charge and challenges Mr. Eustis to prove it. But he has probably now learned to hold his tongue.

THERE is now an American citizen languishing in a French jail under a sentence of imprisonment for twenty years. Mr. John W. Waller was formerly United States Consul at the capital of Madagascar, and afterward received from the government of that island a valuable concession of land with a view to developing the India-rubber industry. But the French Resident-General who claims a control over the affairs of that country was ignored in this transaction. Mr. Waller also opposed the cooly traffic which the French wish to carry on to supply the island Reunion with cheap labor from Madagascar. In other ways he has been a thorn in the side of the French, and finally on a trumped-up charge he was seized and tried by a military tribunal, convicted of being a spy and punished as above stated. We trust that Mr. Eustis is busy vindicating the rights of this oppressed American citizen, who happens to be a negro.

THE seven judges appointed by Governor Hastings for the new Superior Court, created by the late Legislature, are recognized as worthy of their position. The most widely known is Gen. James A. Beaver, once Governor of the Commonwealth, but since relegated to comparative obscurity. There is abundant work for the new Court to do, and it is hoped that its aid will relieve and expedite the work of the Supreme Court.

Yet, at this very time, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, perhaps the foremost lawyer in the United States, calls our attention to the fact

that England, with her 30,000,000 of people, does not have as many judges as any of our larger States. While England has but thirty-two judges of the first class, New York has 140 and Illinois 178. The explanation given is that the complications of our judicial systems, local, State and national, the facilities afforded for new trials and appeals are abused by lawyers who make it their business to delay and defeat justice. Even in the enforcement of ordinary contracts there is often unreasonable delay with increase of costs. Cases are removed from one Court to another on various pretexts, until the costs exceed the amount involved. Too much importance is given to merely technical pleas. On the other hand, the yearly or biennial additions to the statute-book lay a constantly increasing burden on judges who must interpret these heterogeneous enactments.

MR. M. S. QUAY, not content with the proud dignity of Senator from Pennsylvania, seeks to be chosen Chairman of the Republican State Committee, a position of arduous labor rather than special honor. The place is now filled by Mr. Gilkeson, who was selected for it by Senator Quay himself, and who filled the position to the satisfaction of his chief in more than one campaign. But times have changed and the whole State is agitated by the struggles between Mr. Quay's friends of to-day and Mr. Quay's friends of yesterday—or rather last year. They are all agreed on everything else. There is no question of principle at stake. And yet there is more exhibition of feeling and passion about this Chairmanship than there was in the election of the two Congressmen-at-Large. More than this, the Democratic newspapers are active in the contest, and most of them openly support and loudly approve the honorable Senator, whom in other years they were supposed to detest and deliver over to Satan. What does this sudden friendship import? Mr. Quay is an adept in manipulating conventions, but, shorn of his patronage, he finds unwonted difficulty in keeping his men together. His reserves are now brought into action.

MAJOR RAYMOND has reported to the government that the work of removing the obstructions from the Delaware in front of Philadelphia has been completed satisfactorily. The Port Wardens are busy fixing the new lines and getting property-owners to extend their wharves accordingly. So far matters appear to be making favorable progress. Yet the International Steamship Company announces its withdrawal of the Southwark and Kensington, because the channel in the lower Delaware is not sufficiently deep in all parts to allow them to be loaded to their full capacity. These vessels bearing names of portions of Philadelphia are transferred to New York, and vessels of lighter draught are assigned to this port. This action is the necessary consequence of the failure of the late Legislature to make an appropriation for deepening the channel, yet Philadelphia contributes two-thirds of the State revenue and sends a quota to Harrisburg, which is regarded as important when personal politics are to the fore.

JUST when the Postmasters of Boston and Philadelphia were making their application for a large increase of force in their respective offices on account of the growth of business, they were confronted with the reports of detectives employed by the government to watch the doings of the letter-carriers, and were told that a reduction of force would be more just, since many of their men were careless, negligent shirkers of work. This week Superintendent Machen, of the Free-delivery Department, has visited the Philadelphia office and forty carriers are threatened with dismissal, while fifty more are to suffer some penalty for neglect of duty.

The fact seems to be that the carriers having within a few years won their fight in securing the benefit of the eight-hour law, have not recognized their duty to work any more diligently than when they were nominally working ten or twelve. On the other

hand, when the expenditures of the government are steadily exceeding its income, it is bound to exercise economy in every direction, and to require from every employee the full equivalent of his pay. We believe that the work of the Philadelphia Post Office, under Mr. Carr, has been quite as efficient as when it was under Mr. Field, and much superior to what it was under Mr. Harrity. In fact, Mr. Carr has exerted himself to introduce improvements, and his recent report for the past year made a splendid showing for his office.

THE reform movement in New York City has culminated in a resolute effort to enforce the Sunday laws of the State. The saloons have been closed, and even the keepers who thought they had a political "pull" have learned to their amazement that such favoritism has passed away with the old regime. The newspapers are divided on the expediency of attempting to enforce prohibition on one day in the week. The Tammany organs utter their accustomed howl over the oppression of the people, but the majority of the papers favor the execution of the law, though generally indicating that the next Legislature will be expected to relax some of its stricter provisions.

Meantime Mayor Strong, who at first indicated a disposition to be easy with saloon-keepers and let them regulate their own business, has turned the matter entirely over to the Police Commissioners. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, whose character and courage are well known, comes to the front as the champion of law and order. His forcible utterances, in explanation of his course of action, will awaken an echo throughout the country: "The American people will not ultimately sanction the systematic violation of law. I would rather see this administration turned out for enforcing law than see it succeed by violating law."

These noble words carry us back to the heroic days of the Republican party, when it won its fame as the "great moral party." The whole country needs the tonic of such deliverances from its leaders. It needs frank and fearless declaration of policy, as well as strict, firm and impartial execution of all laws, State and national.

Mr. Roosevelt diagnoses our social condition correctly when he adds: "We suffer from overlegislation and from lax administration of legislation." When we see his actions and listen to his words, we recall the time, but a few years ago, when the papers of New York enlivened the campaign for the Mayoralty of the metropolis with deterrent marginal warnings in red type: "A vote for Roosevelt is a vote for George," and deliberately invoked the rule of Tammany to save them from impending Socialism. There has been a revolution since.

BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER's determination to spend a month in mission work in the slum district of New York is in keeping with his well-established character as a straightforward, earnest man, zealous in church service. While the hard-worked rector takes a vacation, the bishop supplies his place, and he commends his example of close study of the problem of bringing the Gospel to the masses to his brethren of the clergy, who minister to wealthy parishes. He expresses himself pleased with what he learned from observation last Sunday, and thinks it deplorable that there should be wonder and comment on his doing this part of the work he was ordained to do. The truly deplorable thing is that there should be any church in which the rich and the poor do not meet together—that, for instance, Grace Church, of which Bishop Potter was formerly rector, should be exclusive. It is well for the bishop and his clergy to imitate their Master and go to seek the lost. It is also the duty of every church to bid the weary and heavy laden "Come."

THE Christian Endeavorers received a warm greeting from the people of Boston and were heartily cheered for their good work. This movement, which started in Boston twenty-five

years ago, has reached vast proportions and challenges the attention of all students of American social movements. Some of its advocates and supporters have urged upon it the duty of "good citizenship" as part of its professed work, and there are indications that an effort will be made to utilize this new force in active politics. Such an attempt will be unwise and should be strongly held in check. Its field is broad enough, and its efforts in the cause of religion and morality now command the respect of the American people. Should it, unfortunately, essay to control political campaigns, the calamity will be disastrous to its legitimate work.

THE reports of last Saturday's elections in England showed at once an overwhelming victory for the Unionists—indeed, for the Conservatives. It recalls to Americans the Democratic victory in 1892, when even the leaders of that party were surprised at the largeness of their majority. Great Britain has shown its disgust at the futility of the late Parliament, which started with a programme promising everything in the shape of reform, and ended with accomplishing nothing. The great Conservative party, which some ten years ago appeared to have reached the end of its career, now takes hold of the government with good prospects of being uninterrupted for six years.

The collapse of the Liberal party is not more marked than the failure of its leader, Lord Rosebery, before he was chosen by Mr. Gladstone as his successor, had given many indications of being fit for the place; young and ambitious, he had been especially successful in the treatment of foreign affairs and in his performance of Parliamentary duties. Yet he has turned out to be neither physically nor mentally qualified for the work; he is conspicuously deficient in the strong earnest determination by which a genuine leader subdues his party to his will, and then conducts it to hopeful struggle, if not to assured victory.

The catastrophe of the Liberals is doubly emphasized by the failure of Sir William Harcourt, their leader in the House of Commons, to be returned for Derby, which he had represented for fifteen years, and which was supposed to be a stronghold of the party. Though his party had utterly failed to accomplish its announced purposes in the late House, he had shown efficiency as Chancellor of the Exchequer in carrying on the government, and his work was transferred to his successor without the slightest shock in the market. The lovers of union, in the British sense, may detest Harcourt, who remained faithful to Gladstone when he announced his determination to make home rule, as a measure of justice to both England and Ireland, the leading feature of his policy, but the lovers of the American Union can never forget that his "Historicus" letters to the London *Times* were most potent in setting before Englishmen the justice of President Lincoln's cause and methods in our national crisis. It is a matter of profound regret and amazement that in his canvass last week this friend of ours and his wife, the daughter of the historian Motley, were subjected to personal insults and pelted with refuse. No American mob has yet sunk to this depth of baseness.

THE assassination of Stefan Stambouloff, ex-Premier of Bulgaria, has added another to the political crimes which we are too ready to believe belong to bygone times and uncivilized countries. Stambouloff had been out of power for a year past. Having failed to obtain recognition of his country from the Triple Alliance, he was dismissed by Prince Ferdinand, whom he had elevated to the throne. That ungrateful ruler, seeking merely personal distinction, had turned to Russia, against whose machinations Stambouloff had been urging strenuous opposition throughout his public career. The ex-Premier, who wished to visit Carlsbad for his health, was detained in Bulgaria, being refused a passport on flimsy pretexts. It appears almost certain that the underlings of the present government connived at the dastardly attack on the troublesome patriot, who had declared

that he would rather be hanged in Bulgaria than live in Austria. Last week, when Prince Ferdinand went to Germany, we were reminded that it had been his habit to absent himself when some important move was to be made. It was added that this was to be a change of religion, and that Ferdinand would become a member of the Greek Church.

THE British Government moves steadily forward in extension of its dominion in Africa. Before the late Parliament was dissolved, it announced its intention to construct a railway from the eastern coast of Africa to Uganda, and to establish a protectorate over the country to the coast. With the unanimity characteristic of British statesmen in such matters, leaders of all parties readily assented and £30,000 a year are to be devoted to the expenses of the protectorate. The measure was passed by a vote of 5 to 1. The explorer, Henry M. Stanley, who has been elected to the incoming Parliament, has been urging this policy of railway construction as necessary for the redemption of Africa from the slave trade. The territory of the British East African Company is now transferred to the government and all its property passes into direct control of the Crown. The territory extends 400 miles along the coast and reaches inland to the Congo Free State, embracing altogether 1,000,000 square miles. It includes Uganda and the equatorial provinces.

ABSURDITY OF MEASURING GOLD BY ITSELF.

THE gold-monometallists never tire of measuring the gold dollar by itself, and when they speak of it as always being worth one hundred cents they seem to think that they have conclusively proven that gold is a fixed and stable measure of value. They would have us believe that the gold dollar unit is the regulator of the value of gold. It regulates the price, of course, because it is measured by itself, and gold bullion is convertible at pleasure into gold coins; but, as a matter of fact, it is not the unit that measures the value of gold, but, on the contrary, it is the value of gold that measures the purchasing power of the unit of value. The value of the unit is fixed by the value of 25.8 grains of standard gold, and therefore the purchasing power of the unit of value, the gold dollar, must fluctuate with the value of gold. The increased demand for gold as a money metal since the demonetization of silver has caused an appreciation in the value of gold of at least 65 per cent. and the purchasing power of the unit of value, the gold dollar, has risen to a like extent.

But the gold-monometallists, from ignorance or a brazen purpose to mislead, deny that gold has changed in value, attributing the increased purchasing power of the dollar to the cheapening of commodities. They tell us the gold dollar is worth a hundred cents, and therefore its value has neither risen or fallen! It is surprising that such an absurd attempt to show the value of the gold dollar by measuring it by itself should not excite ridicule.

For how could the dollar be worth more or less than one hundred cents? The cent equals the one-hundredth part of the dollar, and therefore 100 cents must equal the dollar. The purchasing power of the dollar may be trebled, but it still must equal 100 cents, for if the value of the dollar is trebled, the value of the cent must be trebled also. To say that the dollar is worth 100 cents is to say that 25.8 grains of gold are worth 100 times .258 grains of gold or 25.8 grains. We might as well say a pound of iron is worth a pound of iron, or a bushel of wheat is worth a bushel of wheat. It is as absurd to say that a dollar is always worth 100 cents and, that therefore its value is fixed as it would be to say that because the pound of iron always contains sixteen ounces its value never changes.

But, say the gold-monometallists, the gold dollar is worth 100 cents and the so-called silver dollar is worth only 50 cents. But this does not show that the purchasing power of gold is fixed and that silver has depreciated 50 per cent. Of course, the gold

dollar is worth 100 cents in gold, but this does not show that its value has not appreciated, and so the Mexican dollar is worth 100 cents in Mexico, and in the language of the Mexicans it is gold that has appreciated and silver that is stable; but this does not show that silver has not changed in value.

If we would arrive at the true facts we must not measure gold by gold, or silver by silver, nor must we measure silver by gold, or gold by silver, but we must measure gold and silver by commodities. When we do so we find that measured in silver prices have remained comparatively stable, but measured in gold have fallen, in some instances more than 50 per cent. This shows that it is not so much silver that has depreciated as it is gold that has appreciated. As shown by the tables of Mr. Sauerbeck, based on the average price of 45 general commodities in the London market, prices have fallen about 39 per cent. since the demonetization of silver. This shows that the purchasing power of gold has increased by about 65 per cent.; that the gold dollar of to-day is worth as much as \$1.65 was twenty years ago.

On the other hand, Mr. W. S. Wetmore, of Shanghai, China, has shown that the purchasing power of silver is as great in Shanghai to-day as it was twenty years ago.

To say that the gold dollar is worth 100 cents is as meaningless as it is absurd. If we desire to state correctly the worth of the gold dollar we should stop measuring it by itself and measure it by its power to purchase commodities, and finding that the purchasing power of gold has appreciated we could correctly express it at this time by saying that \$1 to-day is equal in purchasing power to \$1.65 before the demonetization of silver.

VALUE OF MONEY.

IT is obvious that occupations can only be multiplied, industries diversified, and division of labor become possible when the producer can readily exchange the surplus products of his labor for the surplus products of others. It is the great function of money to facilitate this exchange of surplus products, not only by supplying a common medium of exchange (which, being acceptable by all sellers, is sought for by all buyers, and therefore readily exchangeable for all commodities), but as constituting a measure by which the relative values of all commodities are compared. In the lack of a common medium of exchange and measure of value, the exchange of all products would have to be carried on by barter, but the inconveniences of barter would constitute such an onerous and oppressive tax on diversified production as to amount in most cases to absolute prohibition. "Rather than submit to the annoyance and loss of time which are necessitated by exchanges in kind (barter), most men would prefer to sacrifice their own special aptitudes and the great advantages of the division of labor, and would make for themselves the whole or the most part of what they required" (Walker). Hence the value of money and the necessity of an ample supply of money. A contracted supply of money makes exchanges difficult, and the dearer money becomes the greater is the sacrifice called for in exchanging products, which results in an oppressive tax on production that must check or retard all progress.

As surplus products are only produced with a view to exchange for the surplus products of others, there is a constant demand for money equal to the total amount of surplus products pressing for sale or exchange for other products. It follows that the exchangeable value of the total amount of surplus products to be exchanged at one time must equal the amount of money in circulation, and that prices will vary as the relation between the amount of money in circulation and the total amount of exchangeable products decreases or increases. The use of money can only be discarded by resorting to barter, and this is so inconvenient and costly that it places practically no check on a fall in prices occasioned by contraction of the money in use.

It is said that actual money plays a very little part in the exchange of products, but it should be remembered that checks and notes, etc., upon which the gold-monometallists lay so much stress as taking the place of money, do not take the place of money, but merely facilitate the circulation of money. The gold-monometallists point to the production of wealth in this country, amounting in normal years to about \$11,000,000,000, which changes hands probably three or four times before being consumed, and they point to the great sum of transactions represented in the settlements of the Clearing Houses as proof that prices are not fixed by the relation between commodities and the total supply of money. They seem to think the fact that the total exchange of commodities during the year exceeds by many times the amount of money in circulation disproves the well-authenticated fact that prices are fixed by the quantity of money in circulation. But they ignorantly or purposely lose sight of the fact that it is not the total amount of wealth in existence, but only the total amount of products to be exchanged at one time that must equal the total supply of money.

Money circulates rapidly and will turn over many times during the year. The amount of money in use equals the value of all the products exchanged at one time, and as all products are exchanged for money, or its equivalent, it could not be otherwise. The demand for money is general, as those who dispose of their surplus products must make use of it to buy the products of others which they desire, but the demand for commodities cannot exceed the amount of money which men can command with which to purchase. Thus when money is plenty prices are correspondingly high; when scarce correspondingly low. It is the quantity of money multiplied by the number of times it has changed hands during the year that will equal the total sum of legitimate transactions. Thus the faster money circulates, the less is needed to maintain prices. Thus in France where money circulates slowly, and is not economized by the use of checks, it takes double the quantity of money to maintain prices at the same level as it does in England or America.

From the dawn of civilization down to 1873 gold and silver were accepted jointly by common consent as the measure of value. All commodities were measured in them and prices have been fixed by the relation between the total quantity of the precious metals in use as money and the exchangeable surplus products of labor. Thus prices have fallen and risen with a decreased and increased supply of gold and silver. During the Dark Ages when silver was scarce and gold scarcer, prices fell to a very low level, but when upon the discovery of America and of the silver mines of Mexico and South America, the supply of silver was greatly increased, prices rose rapidly and progress took the place of stagnation. In the first half of this century the commerce of the world broadened and the demand for money increased, but as the struggle for independence in the Spanish-American colonies checked the production of silver, the supply of money was not correspondingly increased, and prices fell. Recovery only returned with the discovery of the Californian and Australian gold fields.

As money was based on the precious metals which rose and fell in value with increased or decreased production, the purchasing power of money necessarily varied correspondingly. Although the measure of value based on both metals was not invariable, fluctuations in value were gradual and a standard of approximate fairness was obtained. But when silver was discarded as a money metal, gold alone became the measure of value, and as every one who had commodities for sale sought gold in exchange, the struggle for gold became intense. The supply of gold being insufficient to meet the demands made upon it, it rose in value. To make exchanges at the old level of prices, both gold and silver were required. But silver, being cast aside, the burden was thrown on gold alone. It appreciated and as it appreciated the demand for commodities fell. Men had the same wants as before, they suffered from the need of the products that others

could not dispose of; but as they could not obtain the gold with which to buy, products unsalable even at very low prices, accumulated on the hands of the producers. The demand was limited to the power of men to command gold, and, as gold was twice as dear, twice as hard to get as before, prices fell one-half.

MONOMETALLISM LEADS TO SOCIALISM.

ONE of the most significant signs of the times is the rapid increase of the wealth of the very rich and the increasing poverty and destitution of the poor. There is a disposition on the part of the rich to accept this seemingly irresistible tendency of the rich to grow richer and the poor to grow poorer as one of the ordained laws of nature; but, on the other hand, the reduction of the producing and middle classes to poverty and the growing gap that threatens to divide our society into two classes, the very rich and the very poor, causes much anxiety and disquietude on the part of all men who have the welfare of mankind at heart. The growing injustice in the distribution of the products of labor caused by the appreciation of gold and falling prices is so great and so apparent, as to cause much unrest among those who do not receive the full reward of their toil, and it is not surprising that many should look to Socialism for a remedy.

As prices have fallen the manufacturers have been forced to close their mills, or to cut wages and curtail production. They have suffered great losses from depreciation of stock, contracted markets, and increased competition directly due to the fall in the price of silver—a fall that has resulted in throwing an iron-bound protective tariff of 100 per cent. around all silver-using countries, thus greatly accelerating the growth of domestic manufactures in those countries which not only supply their own markets heretofore supplied by the British and American manufacturers, but working under an equal bounty on export, also due to the fall in silver, are competing for our own and other markets. Our manufacturers have also to face increased European competition, for the European manufacturers being no longer able to find a market for their products in silver-using countries, strive with redoubled energy for the only market remaining open to them, namely, the American market.

Against this increasing competition our manufacturers cannot successfully struggle, for the same appreciation of gold that has occasioned the fall in prices and increased Asiatic and European competition has reduced the American farmer to poverty, and thus destroyed the home market. For this restricted market the competition becomes fiercer and fiercer and the struggling producer cannot stand the strain. The factory hands being reduced to idleness and poverty, can no longer pay the farmer for his products, and the farmer being even more destitute, must cut off his purchases of manufactured goods. Thus a surplus accumulates on the hands of the manufacturer and the farmer at the same time, even though the farmer is insufficiently clad and the wage-earner insufficiently fed.

This is the anomaly caused by the increased value of money, the all-important factor in the distribution of wealth. Money being scarce and dear, the owner charges much for its use. Being concentrated in the hands of the money-lenders, they force all trade to be carried on through them, and constituting themselves the only market, are enabled to fix such low prices for the products of labor, that the share of the laborer is hardly sufficient to support a bare existence. The producer struggles against this injustice, but without avail, for his natural customer, lacking money, the medium of exchange, has not the ability to purchase. So surplus products accumulate, prices fall, producers are ruined and disheartened and the money-lenders calmly preach overproduction.

Individual initiative and enterprise being destroyed, industry halts and civilization retrogrades. The question confronts the

producing classes, Can we save ourselves from starvation only by becoming the drudges, the slaves of monopolists?

That some are so disheartened as to be willing to sell themselves into slavery is vividly shown by the offer of some 300 Ohio coal miners to sign an iron-bound contract agreeing to work without wages in return for mere subsistence to themselves and their families. This fact, speaking as it does volumes as to the terrible condition of the Ohio miners, is carefully excluded from the daily press, but is none the less true.

Slavery, then, stares the producing classes in the face. Is there no remedy? Is it ordained that the producing classes must become the slaves of monopolists?

Sixteen centuries ago the Roman agriculturist submitted in despair. To-day our intelligent farmers and producers, nurtured in freedom in the belief that all men are created equal, cry out intuitively, No! Slavery stares the producing classes in the face, but they will not accept the yoke. The wage-earner feels that a remedy can and will be found, and seek it he will.

Individual initiative and enterprise being destroyed and the wage-earner consequently thrown out of employment, he turns to the State and demands that if private activity cease, public activity take its place; and suffering from injustice in the distribution of wealth, he asks that the State shall take the place of the individual and corporation and see that the products of labor are justly distributed. Individualism would be destroyed, the great incentive to industry, to invention, to progress given by the hope of individual reward would be removed, society might become stationary or retrograde, but is it not better that all classes should be pulled down to the same level than that the producing classes be enslaved?

It is certain that if the creditor classes continue to grow richer, not from their own energy, but from the unearned increase in the value of their property, money, and at the expense of the poor, private enterprise, personal choice and aim will be lost, and all the interests and all the acts of society will be directed by the nation.

The true remedy is to be found in restoring silver to its place as money, thus increasing the volume of money, making direct interchange between producer and consumer possible and destroying the power of the trading classes. Then the trading classes could not charge a monopoly price for their services, the products of labor would be more justly distributed, individual initiative and enterprise would return and then there would be no need of the State taking the place of the individual in production.

Of course, monopolies in a restricted sense would probably remain, and when such monopolies and corporations are taking advantage of franchises granted by the State and charging the public unduly for the use of privileges given to them by the representatives of the people the nation may, and rightly, be called on to interfere and see that such enterprises are managed in the interests of the public. And if this cannot otherwise be done, it would be the duty of the State to recall the franchises and assume the management of such enterprises as had grown into monopolies.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

A LITTLE figure glided through the hall.
"Is that you, Pet?" the words came tenderly.
A sob—suppressed to let the answer fall—
"It isn't Pet, mamma, it's only me."

The quivering baby lips! They had not meant
To utter any word could plant a sting,
But to that mother heart a strange pang went;
She heard and stood like a convicted thing.

One instant, and a happy little face
Thrilled 'neath unwonted kisses rained above;
And from that moment "Only Me" had place
And part with Pet in tender mother love.

.*.*

The hair of Mrs. Potter, the actress, is turning gray rapidly.

Lemon juice is an old-fashioned but effectual remedy for freckles.

* *

Some women's love is limited to the size of the man's pocket-book and generosity with its contents.

* *

For the summer girl whose nose becomes easily sunburned, sweet cream proves a good remedy. It is simple, soothing and easily obtained.

* *

Lady Habberton, who won fame by inventing the divided skirt, now tries to win fresh glories by suggesting that female servants should wear knickerbockers. The servant-girl brigade will have something to say about her new fad.

* *

The Princess Mercedes of Spain, now in her thirteenth year, is the only ex-queen of her age in the world. She was Queen of Spain during the six months after the death of her father, Alfonso XII., and before the birth of her brother, the present king.

* *

The girls who graduate at Newnham College, England, seem disinclined to marry. Of 667 graduates of the college known to be alive, 108 have married. Of the remaining, 122 are living at home, five are doctors, two missionaries, one a bookbinder, one a market gardener and 374 are teachers.

* *

Ellen Terry was forty-seven on February 26th. In Coventry, where she was born, a brass plate on one house bears the inscription: "This is the birthplace of Miss Ellen Terry," while on another house across the street is a similar plate marked "This is the original birthplace of Miss Ellen Terry."

* *

Mme. Dominguez, mother of the Argentine Minister to the United States, appears to have solved the problem of conversing in a foreign language. She chats on gracefully and without concern in Spanish, which her auditor does not understand, and listens to replies in English, of which not one word is intelligible to her, but does it all so cleverly and easily that each party to the conversation enjoys it.

* *

Kentuckians say that Eva Wilder McGlasson's novel, "Diana's Livery," misrepresents the Kentucky Shakers, of whom it treats. In a hundred years these amiable people have never had a murderer to deal with, or a thief or a habitual drunkard (this is the testimony of the Harrodsburg *Democrat*), and consequently they are very jealous of their reputation. Mrs. McGlasson was entertained in Shakertown while she was gathering material for the story.

ONE WOMAN.

HER eyes are not "cerulean blue;"
Her "silken tresses" do not "fall
In rippling waves of amber hue;"
She has no special gift at all—
This gentle woman, sweet and good,
Who sprang not from a royal race,
Yet wears her crown of womanhood
With more than queenly grace.
She does not seem "to float on air
Like thistledown, amidst the dance;"
Nor would her modest spirit care
To "hold men spellbound with a glance."
But she is gracious to the poor;
The sick and sorrowful aver
That when she enters at their door
The sunshine follows her.
She has not soared on learning's heights,
Or sounded wisdom's depths profound;
She only claims her woman's rights
Where tasks for tender hands abound;
Yet, though she shrinks from themes abstruse,
Nor studies "ethics" overmuch,
The common things in daily use
Grow fairer at her touch.
Enjoying most where most she loves,
She has no great desire to roam,
But by her pure example proves
How love may sanctify a home.
And thus she rules with kindly hand
The realm she understands the best,
While all her happy household band
Arise and call her blest.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

"LITTLE DIRTY FACE."

WE have a little maid at home,
She says, "My name is Dwace."
To pa and ma she's better known
As "Little Dirty Face."

You scrub and dress that child at ten—
White muslin trimmed with lace.
In fifteen minutes, often less,
She's Little Dirty Face.

But smiles oft break that crust of dirt,
And smiles the dimples chase,
And tender eyes light up with love
That Little Dirty Face.

'Tis naught but superficial dirt,
Which scrubbing will erase.
So ma and pa are rather proud
Of Little Dirty Face.

On tot's small phiz the trouble is
To find a kissing place.
But stay—I see a rosebud mouth
On Little Dirty Face.

Then come and give that sweet "bear hug,"
Thou little toddling Grace.
Thy soul's as pure as angels' robes,
My Little Dirty Face.

* *

The first duty toward children is to make them happy. If you haven't made them happy you have wronged them; no other good they get can make up for that.

* *

The people of the Slavic race in New York, who may be numbered by tens of thousands, are as notable for their harshness toward their young children as the people of the Italian race, numbering scores of thousands, are notable for their gentleness toward their offspring.

* *

It's often supposed that boys in growing keep ahead of girls; but recent measurements disprove this. The boys, up to their eleventh year, were found to run about a quarter to half an inch taller than the girls. They were then overtaken by the girls, who surpassed them in height till their sixteenth year, when the boys again grew faster than the girls, and came to the front.

* *

Mutton and beef are the best meats for children, occasionally varied with rabbit, chicken and venison; veal, pork, turkey, goose and duck are not fit for their digestion; and all meats for the nursery table should be broiled, roasted or boiled, never fried. Mutton should be thoroughly cooked, so that it is no longer red; but beef is best when underdone. Experience alone can tell how much meat a child should eat. It should not be allowed for more than two meals a day—often for one only is better; and it should never be given with eggs, which provide the same kind of nutriment. The general rule for all diet should be an abundance of sweet fruits, fresh or dried, green vegetables—those growing above ground receiving the preference—a small proportion of the cereals, brown bread and Graham crackers, milk, eggs and a little meat.

* *

A sad-eyed schoolboy approached the master and begged leave of absence for the afternoon, in order to run the errands of his sick grandmother. The master, pitying the helplessness of the infirm old woman, granted his request.

Some time after the boy again asked permission to be absent, as his grandmother was dying, and, needless to say, his petition was a second time granted.

A few days later the poor boy, with tears in his eyes, begged leave to attend his grandmother's funeral, and for the third time he was excused attendance at school.

About 5 P.M. the same day an irate female viciously rang the door-bell and indignantly demanded of the schoolmaster why the boy was detained at school every afternoon.

"My dear woman," exclaimed the astonished pedagogue, "I thought you were dead and buried. Your grandson has gone to your funeral!"

GEMS FOR GOSSIP.

OF Baltimore's 810 policemen 712 are native-born Americans. Of the remainder sixty-four are Irish and twenty-six Germans.

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Col. Ivers Phillips of Boulder, Col., thinks he's the oldest Mason in this country. He has been a Freemason for nearly sixty-nine years.

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With a population of about 30,000,000, England gets along with thirty-two judges of the first-class, whilst Indiana with a population of about 4,000,000 has 178 judges altogether.

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The latest English religious novelty is a smoking service. The following invitation has been widely circulated in Whitechapel: "If you want a smoke free come next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock to Christ Church Hall. A free cup of tea if you like. Tobacco gratis."

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Two male bicyclists dressed in knickerbockers arriving in the course of a tour at a summer hotel at Spirit Lake, Iowa, the other day were not allowed to enter the dining room, on the ground that their attire was improper. It is not stated whether the table legs in the room were decorously draped.

.

The black kings of the African coast press your middle finger three times as a sign of salutation, the Japanese takes off his slipper, while the Laplander pushes his nose vigorously against you. In Hindostan they salute a man by taking him by the beard, while the people of the Philippine Islands take your hand and rub their faces with it. The King of Ternate rises to receive his subjects, and they sit down to salute him.

.

Mrs. Jonathan Rowe of South Atkinson, Me., who has been totally blind for twenty years, experienced an odd partial recovery of her sight a few days ago. She suddenly became able to see quite distinctly one afternoon about 2 o'clock, but her vision was totally obscured again in two hours. Since then she has been able to see every day between about 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but during the rest of the twenty-four hours is as blind as formerly.

.

It is recorded that cabbages were first introduced into the North of Scotland by the soldiers of Cromwell. The country, torn by the passions of rival factions and embroiled in internal hostilities, was not in a favorable state to extend the cultivation of the plant; but Cromwell, who was a great promoter of agriculture and all branches of gardening, encouraged his soldiers to introduce and promote all the best improvements wherever they went.

SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

IT is the secret sympathy,
The silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart and mind to mind,
In body and soul can bind.

.

Parents oftentimes make the matches they think they are marring.

.

Lots of men and women waste half their lives in making each other's acquaintance and the other half in regretting having done so.

.

Blessed is the man that maketh the Lord his trust, and respecteth not the proud, nor such as turn aside to lies.—*Psalms xl. 4.*

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In an address to the Grand Jury, at Hereford, England, Mr. Justice Grantham said that the county of Herefordshire owed its immunity from physical disorder and crime very largely to the fact that it was a great cider-drinking county.

PUT TO FLIGHT.

EDWARD STERN, OF PHILADELPHIA, ROUTS THE
UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE.

AN IGNOMINIOUS RETREAT.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON DECLINES TO CONTINUE THE
DISCUSSION OF THE SILVER QUESTION—HIS LETTERS
CAREFULLY AND DISPASSIONATELY REVIEWED.

AN INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

THE AMERICAN publishes this week another batch of correspondence between the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Edward Stern, of this city, on the silver question. It will be noted that Mr. Morton in his letter over the words "(Signed), John Nordhouse, Private Secretary," declines, on account of alleged "lack of time," to continue the discussion upon which he so freely and gladly entered several weeks ago. Then he expressed a burning desire for "the light"—he wanted it "turned on." Now he is very anxious to "turn it off."

The early letters between Mr. Stern and Mr. Morton appeared in THE AMERICAN on June 22d and July 6th.

SECRETARY MORTON TURNS OFF THE LIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1895.

EDWARD STERN, ESQ.,

4024 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the Secretary of Agriculture to respectfully decline for him, on the ground of lack of time, any further correspondence with you upon the silver question. It is quite evident to his mind that you believe that an international convention can declare and maintain the proposition that 2 and 2 are 6, instead of 4. He thinks that you are perfectly sincere in believing that legislation can remedy all the ills which humanity is heir to. He has no doubt that legislation will, if it can, make equal, by statute, those things which nature made unequal and for which mankind makes unequal demand soon by enactment—plow, plant and reap. If legislation can create 50 cents of value in a silver dollar weighing 412½ grains, it can with equal facility create 100 cents of value in a piece of pasteboard. If legislation can create any value, it can create all value. If it can make the promise to pay a dollar equal to the dollar itself, it can make a meal ticket as nutritious as a meal, a milk ticket as nourishing as milk, and an individual or government check, behind which there is and is to be no metallic or other money, as good as gold.

The Secretary desires me to express for the profound researches which you have evidently made in the history of currency and finance his most zealous admiration.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN NORDHOUSE,
Private Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1895.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Your letter of 2d inst. duly received. I say *your* letter, for although it is signed by John Nordhouse, your private secretary, yet its utterances have the inimitable J. Sterling Morton ring to them which the American public will recognize on sight. It is a source of profound regret to us all that you decline to continue this most interesting correspondence. We have a feeling down here in Philadelphia that, large as is the fight ahead of us, you would win it for us if you will only continue your letter writing. We are afraid that our citizens North, East, South and West will laugh at such a valiant gold knight as yourself withdrawing from the lists after merely a preliminary skirmish, for as yet we have only scratched the surface of this vital issue.

I was most happy when I received your letter of June 19th, for one of the first of many statements made therein was that the laws of supply and demand regulated the prices of commodities.

Though I must respectfully beg to differ with you upon the truthfulness of many of the statements contained in your letters, I am in entire accord with your firm, unwavering adhesion to this law and, therefore, thought that we had a most substantial basis to continue our correspondence upon the varied phases of this most absorbing of subjects. Despite your formal excuse of lack of time, I believe your real reason for shirking further public discussion is that you think that I wish to proceed upon a visionary and unsubstantial basis. I, therefore, hasten to reassure you by cordially inviting you to continue this correspondence solely upon your own basis, viz., the consideration of the factors supply and demand as regulating the prices of all commodities, silver included. We do not claim that silver is not a commodity. We freely grant that it is and that its price in common with the prices of all other commodities is, therefore, decided by the law already stated. Furthermore, I fully agree with an additional statement in your letter of June 19th, to wit: "I trust you may keep constantly before those whom you would instruct the fact that the laws of economics are as unyielding and as inexorable in their operation as the laws of Nature." Joining issue with you on your own chosen basis I do not think that you will be so unmanly as to fail to correspond at the rate of, say one letter from each of us per week. No matter how busy you are I feel assured that you will not deny yourself this pleasure. Upon one other point I wish to reassure you, viz., you appear to labor under the impression that if our government extends to silver the privilege which it formerly freely accorded to it, viz., unlimited coinage as a standard money metal, and thus aid in restoring not only its monetary value, but also its value as a commodity, that our next step will be to have our government exert its all-powerful influences in favor of higher prices for various other commodities. We frankly plead guilty to that count of your indictment which charges us with desiring that our government of this feeble and puny United States of America, unassisted by other powerful nations, should seek by wise conservative action to restore silver to its former honored position, but we claim that as of all commodities the two metals silver and gold have been and are used as money and will no doubt continue to be so used for many years to come by the varied peoples and nations of the earth, that, therefore, these two commodities and their ratio of value should be considered to constitute a special class to be treated in some respects, at least, in an entirely different manner from all other commodities. To point this observation I will call your attention to the pertinent fact that at the present time there exists an unlimited demand for the commodities gold or silver at the mints of the various nations at a fixed price. Can you direct our attention to any other commodity for which there exists unlimited national demand at a fixed price? Unless you can do so we are safe in asserting that our contention that the commodities gold and silver do constitute a special class possessing special rights and privileges apart from any and all other commodities is well sustained by facts, which are, of course, much more convincing than theory.

We will now proceed to view these two commodities from the standpoint of supply. When we come to compare the present world-wide supply of silver with that of gold we find a most peculiar condition exists, for, despite the brazen lie which has been and is, and no doubt will continue to be, spread broadcast over our land, viz., that silver has become so plentiful that it can no longer be considered a precious metal, we find in reality that there is very much less silver in the world to-day as compared with gold, weight for weight, than was the case fifty years ago. For many years prior to 1873, regardless of the widely varying productions of the two metals at different periods, their commercial ratio the world over remained substantially unaltered, the fluctuations being within a narrow range from the mint ratio of France, which was 1 to 15½. To-day, with a greatly diminished available supply of silver as compared with gold, we find the commercial ratio of the two metals has become as 35 to 1; that is, that it requires, as you state, 35 ounces of silver to buy 1 ounce of gold. We have never heard you admit that by any possibility or combination of circumstances the ratio might become more favorable to silver. You appear to regard the decline in the value of silver as compared with gold as not only normal, but as even desirable. You carelessly overlook the unquestioned fact that as gold buys more and more silver, that it necessarily follows that its purchases, in the same proportion, more and more of all of the products of 900,000,000 human beings who are inhabitants of silver currency nations. Cotton, wheat and wool are more and more largely produced by the people of silver-currency nations, and therefore it follows that gold dollars or dollars of every gold-standard currency are buying more and more of these great agricultural staples. From the standpoint of supply alone, if any

change were to have occurred in the ratio of silver to gold we could rationally have expected to see a given weight of silver purchasing more gold, instead of the reverse condition, which has and does exist. You will certainly agree with me that the solution of this economic enigma or juggle must therefore be sought from the standpoint of the demand for these two commodity money metals. Upon investigating this department, we ascertain that beginning with the year 1873, in which our government demonetized silver, a steady decline in the gold value of silver set in which, more or less accelerated, has continued until at present you state that the ratio is as 1 to 35, and you say it may go much lower still. Prior to 1873 the mints of the principal countries of Europe (except England), together with our own, were open to the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. To-day, and for more than twenty years past, the mints of these European countries and also our own mints maintain an unlimited demand for gold alone, and right here we find a most prominent factor in the depreciation of silver, viz., a radically decreased mint demand for it. Unfortunately our own country was amongst the leaders in this movement of demonetizing silver and of throwing upon the metal gold the money functions which were formerly discharged equally by both silver and gold; thus legislative action has created a greater demand for gold and greatly lessened the demand for silver. The plain, ordinary people of our land who are the muscle and sinew of our nation, the foundation in fact of its greatness, never demanded that silver be demonetized. We will admit, if you so desire, that Congress and President Grant, in the exercise of their superior wisdom and foresight, did knowingly demonetize silver, though there are people who state that President Grant afterwards denied all knowledge of the fact that the bill demonetized the metal, a fixed weight of which had been the unvarying standard of the dollar of our government from its foundation down to the date of its demonetization. We will overlook and pass by the claims so often made with more or less of justice that our legislators did not understand the consequences which would follow the enactment of this iniquitous legislation; we will pass by all the claims of diplomacy, conspiracy, stealth, etc., made use of in the passage of this unasked-for legislation if you on your part will but admit one unquestioned fact, viz., that the issue was not before the voters of our land at the Congressional election of that House of Congress which acted upon it. When important legislation which saps the life blood of our nation has been enacted without the expressed desire of our voters, the only safe rule is to repeal it.

The plain people of our country intend to have a vote upon this question, and though it will come before them in an inverted form, they will very deliberately overturn the unconstitutional legislation of 1873, and return to the letter and the spirit of our Constitution, which is that gold and silver shall be the money metals of this United States. Understand, not silver redeemable in gold, but silver performing every function of money coequally with gold as was the case prior to 1873. When our Congressmen passed a very lengthy bill which demonetized silver in a short clause of but a few technical lines, they were not aware of the fact that they were inaugurating an era of lower and lower prices for staple farm products, such as cotton, wheat and wool, and lower and lower prices for our millions of farms and plantations. They did not realize that as a given weight of gold bought more and more silver it would necessarily follow that this given weight of gold would likewise buy more and more of our great agricultural staples. When our Congressmen of 1897 (sooner, I in common with millions hope) remonetize silver, they will do so with full knowledge of all phases of this most monstrous English planned financial juggle. As they take patriotic and conservative action, they will realize that our nation has a most vital interest in the quantity of silver which a given quantity of gold will purchase. As they act they will realize that upon the welfare of our farmers and planters rests the true welfare of our beloved country, and in their action they will have the support of the vast majority of all business men, manufacturers, mine owners, mechanics and laboring men. They will also recognize that not alone is Uncle Sam interested from the proper and patriotic motives already stated, but, to use a Wall Street term, he has a personal interest in "bulling" the commodity and money metal silver, for Uncle Sam has on his hands or feet, or both, thousands of tons of the white metal, and when silver shrinks in value at the dictation or plotting of John Bull our government loses money upon its immense holding, and when we realize that we have whipped Johnny twice in actual warfare and can do it the third time in the financial war which he has long been and is waging against us, we will start and make money by so acting as to appreciate the value of our stock of silver which is in our national Treasury.

The moment that we get silver back to its old ratio of value, every silver dollar which has been or will be issued by our government becomes the equivalent of a gold dollar the world over, this regardless of its minted condition, and will serve every and any purpose of a gold dollar. At the present time \$1,100,000,000 of our national circulation of both paper and token silver money rests upon a redemption fund of \$150,000,000 of gold, for unfortunately we are a gold-standard nation and must redeem on demand all forms of our variegated currency in gold coin. Do you consider this a sound foundation for a sound currency, or do you think that it would be desirable to legislate to increase that reserve by some hundreds of millions of dollars? You are fully aware of the great number of scandalous rumors afloat, all on account of a deal made in order to secure a paltry \$65,000,000 in gold for our Treasury? Do you think we could stand the strain of securing the additional \$500,000,000, which is needed in order to provide a good foundation for a sound national currency, or do you not think that it is high time to stop bargaining with foreign and domestic bankers—sordid people who are in their line of business for the sole purpose of accumulating money, and too often with this class of international patriots the end justifies the means? Suppose we should turn our attention towards resuscitating despised silver; it still has 50 per cent. of vitality to build upon. Your gold journals keep harping upon our dishonest 50-cent dollar, but they forget all about the fact that the greater demand of unlimited coinage by a nation worth some \$60,000,000,000, would instantly have at least some slight influence in advancing its value. They are evidently afraid that if they admit that it might become a 51-cent or a 52-cent dollar, the same train of reasoning might make it a 100-cent dollar. I know that you monometallic gold men are fearfully afraid that if we permit the unlimited coinage of silver at our mints we will be buried under an avalanche of white metal, which would be poured upon us by all nations who have any quantity whatever of the trash.

In my next letter to you I will discuss with you a rational plan to accomplish our purpose, and which will also prevent the appalling avalanche of silver which has been so feelingly depicted in the columns of the servile gold press. This plan, founded as it is upon those inexorable economic laws which so delight you will, without doubt, merit your earnest consideration. If any of your friends and acquaintances should desire complete copies of this correspondence, will you kindly inform them that a postal card addressed to the Bimetallic Association, Philadelphia, Pa., will secure to any man or woman of our country a free copy, which will be forwarded very promptly, postage prepaid? If you have any influence with the press of the country, especially the gold-standard papers, would you kindly request them to publish this notice, if they cannot spare space in their columns to reprint the entire correspondence? Most respectfully yours,

EDWARD STERN.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, July 5, 1895.

WARM weather being eminently propitious to political duck-hatching, we may expect the appearance of innumerable flocks of *canards* between this and the 1st of September. Some of these have already begun to try their wings; witness the latest "reliable information" by telegrams to the most sensational of New York newspapers, by one of which we learn that the Japanese, assured of aid and comfort from—here a mysterious allusion to British and German discontent *in re* the Simonseki treaty's stipulations, that the conquerors of Tching Tchang Kong & Co. are actively preparing to fight the Western powers; while by the other dispatch we are told that Berlin is not pleased with Prince Lobanow's attitude in connection with the festival of Kiel, where the Russian navy ought not to have been permitted its coolness towards the Germans and its exaggerated cordiality with the French, *ergo* the tension between the two Empires has begun to be marked and a rupture is almost imminent, etc., etc. That these two bits of political gossip are premature assertions is positive; but that there exists a certain basis for their construction cannot be denied. The Japanese were never satisfied with the instrument signed by them only under great foreign pressure; England opposed it as much as her then government dared to attempt, and Germany only collaborated with France and Russia,

on the expectation of obtaining thus some special commercial advantages, in which expectation she seems to have been disappointed; wherefore, as compacts between nations are now-a-days as brittle as the traditional pie crust, nothing is less unlikely than a new departure, of which the acquisition—*vi et armis*, if necessary—of French Colonial possessions will be the objective, particularly since the British Cabinet has changed hands. As already said in a previous letter, British foreign policy, whether directed by Whigs or Tories, is identical in principle; but it is enforced with more or less energy, according to the antipathies, sympathies and decisions of the Prime Ministers, and no one can deny the fact that Lord Salisbury is of a very different caliber to Lord Rosebery. Consequently, and given the notorious Franco-phobia of the Marquis and his ultra-jingoism, it is to be feared that any demand by France for an Egyptian settlement may provoke an explosion of British wrath, an eventuality all the more possible since two British journals—the *Times*, representing the bias of public opinion, and the *Morning Post*, a Tory organ—unite in indignant protestations against the arrangement by which China sanctions the sphere of French dominion in Tonquin. Why England should arrogate to herself a right to meddle with a question which only interests France and China, is not very apparent, nor yet logical; but it is certainly symptomatic, and this manifestation of tendencies is not a gage of peace. But, on the other hand, and on the principle of *similia similibus curantur*, this danger probably will prevent another danger. Without Russian co-operation the French cannot agitate seriously the Egyptian question, and Russia not being nearly ready to resort to the *ultima ratio regum*, she will doubtless advise her ally to bide her time in the matter, as she herself has done since the fall of Sebastopol.

As regards the alleged tension between Berlin and St. Petersburg, cabled to Paris and New York, the authenticity of the information might be denied, if the German press did not air the same views of the situation, with an amount of acrimony that finds its echo in Muscovy. But here again, and until something new happens, on one or the other bank of the Vistula, there seems to be no immediate risk of an open rupture, and for reasons similar to those which militate in favor of a continuation of the armed peace.

EVERY MAN IN DOUBT.

It is true, however, that with a chief so essentially versatile as is the Kaiser, no one, not even himself, can predict what the morrow may bring forth. Yesterday his sentiments were decidedly *Britannia delenda*, and within the next eight-and-forty hours, he may become Britannia's ally. As used to be said before our little family difficulty: "White man very unsartin!" And pending the duration of this "unsartinty," and with the fond hope that some incident may give a clue by which to issue from its labyrinth, journalists and politicians discuss, speculatively, whether any *treaty* in the strict acceptation of the word does really exist between the French and the Russians? M. Hanotaux used the term "*alliance*" *officially*, and the Russian press repeated it; then Prince Lobanow spoke out, neither in confirmation nor yet in repudiation, but simply in the way of a circular to Russian diplomatists to "answer no questions, to give no explanations either to individuals, or to the governments to which they are accredited, concerning the nature of any of Russia's foreign relations." This ought to cut short all polemics, to nip in the bud all "revelations" in the treaty business, at least as regards its various stipulations, for something will always leak out of the best guarded secret, and this much can be taken as absolutely certain: an instrument has been signed by the two powers, strictly defensive in its nature and as a mutual guarantee against *aggressions* upon either of the contracting parties who engage to co-operate in a common action against *aggressors*, the manner and extent of this common action being scrupulously defined within certain limits, the which are *not known*, whatever he pretended to

the contrary by journalistic Paul Prys, against whose "discoveries" the French public is cautioned by an authorized contributor to a big Parisian daily, who says: "These *quidnuncs* cannot be credibly informed; they can get as far as a ministerial vestibule; occasionally, and if on good terms with the cook or the butler they may be admitted to a ministerial kitchen, but never have they the honor of a ministerial interview, save and except when it is to the great man's interest to have a false report put into circulation." Conclusion: beware of false prophets! No one can possibly affirm anything reliable concerning this *treaty* or *understanding*, or whatever else it may please diplomatists to call the Franco-Russian compact. But its genesis is curious: early in 1891, M. de Freycinet, then Minister of War and President of the French Cabinet, was requested, by General Vanofsky, the Russian War Minister, to authorize the manufacture, in French arsenals, of the new model of rifles adopted for the Imperial army, and at the same time was solicited to communicate the chemical formula of composition of the smokeless powder, recently invented for the French army. To the first request, an immediate and cordial assent was given, but as, at that time, no diplomatic instrument existed by which Russia was formally bound to give effective aid in case of war, the French Premier, always circumspect, returned an evasive answer, sending, however, to St. Petersburg, the formula for powder "B" which, although of less value, is vastly superior to that in use by Austria and Germany. By the same occasion, M. de Freycinet profited by the overtures of his Russian colleague, to submit to him the project of an exclusively military convention, which, examined and approved by Alexander III., became the starting point and basis of subsequent negotiations, and greatly promoted by the naval fraternization of Cronstadt, finally ended in a definite arrangement—of some kind—about two years later, when signatures were officially exchanged, during the visit to Paris of the Russian Chancellor, M. de Giers, in 1893.

SPECKS IN THE HORIZON.

Three months afterwards, Paris and indeed all France, went crazy in their demonstrations of sympathy for Admiral Avellan and the Russian fleet, and this was followed almost immediately by an autograph letter from the Czar congratulating M. Carnot on the "fresh bond of union between our two nations." This is authentic, but more than this, not even "the most intelligent and reliable contraband" can communicate except speculatively. It is, however, quite enough, to put other nations in a bad humor, and if we could believe either the British or the German press, the political horizon is not without a multitude of black specks. To the first of these prophets of evil it is scarcely worth while to pay attention; to the British mind everything not exclusively profitable to England is an international danger. But German newspapers are more serious, and it is with a certain amount of apprehension that we read in such an organ as the *Universal Gazette* of Munich: "The grand pacific festivals of Hamburg and of Kiel do not seem to have realized our great expectations—that they would be the opening of an era of peace and tranquility. The political world is unanimous in its belief that the political situation gives cause for genuine anxiety, and if this sentiment is principally apparent in the newspapers, it is terribly accentuated by the declaration of General Zurlinder, the French Minister of War: *A general war may be expected and is possible at any moment.*"

There is no doubt of the prevalence of this feeling of uneasiness; everywhere, politicians apprehend the occurrence of something, but nowhere can one find an indication of what that something may be; and, admitting that there are "breakers ahead," your correspondent, in all modesty, ventures the opinion: the end is not yet, the consequences of a general war will be too serious even for the victors to warrant an international rupture, for which no special motives or reasons are more apparent now than they were twenty years ago. Probably the situation may

become more clearly defined after the visit of Prince Lobanow which is semi-officially announced for the coming month of August. Z.

FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

A SMALL electric lamp is being used instead of a bell in some telephone exchanges in England. The call for connection lights the lamp.

**

All that Russia wants is all Corea. This is regarded by Great Britain as unfriendly. All that Great Britain wants is all creation.

**

In Corea an unmarried man is treated as a boy, no matter how old he is. A young married man of twenty is by Corean custom entitled to be treated as a superior by old bachelors of sixty.

**

Walter Hume Long, the new Tory President of the British Board of Agriculture, comes fairly by his love of tobacco, as his ancestor, Sir Walter Long, assisted Sir Walter Raleigh in smoking the first pipeful in England of the newly introduced Virginia weed.

**

According to Dr. Paul Garnier, Chief Medical Officer of the Parisian Prefecture of Police, lunacy has increased 30 per cent. in Paris during the last sixteen years. The relation of this increase to the increase in population during the same time does not appear.

**

When the Empress of Austria takes her daily walk of four or five miles, she wears a short black dress that does not reach the ankles. She walks straight on wherever she wishes and her Greek teacher follows close behind, talking Greek or reading to her. She has to get a new teacher every year.

NOTES ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

BLISS CARMAN has retired from the editorial management of the *Chap Book*.

**

Walter H. Page, after seven years of loyal service, has resigned the editorship of the *Forum*.

**

A French Canadian editor has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 for calling a brother editor "a Methodist."

**

A Scotch newspaper refers to Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, as "one of those strange men found frequently in America, who write under a feminine *nom de plume*!"

**

The *American Economist* (New York) a well edited weekly devoted entirely to the protection of American labor and industries, has just issued the index for Volume XV. of that public-spirited and prosperous journal. The index covers the publications from January to June inclusive.

**

The Scranton (Pa.) *Tribune* says: "During the four years of the *Tribune's* existence it has been the aim of its founders and conductors to give to the people of Northeastern Pennsylvania a good, clean, wholesome newspaper, having convictions and the courage to express them, but calling no honest opponent ugly names and bleeding no candidates for office as the price of its support. They are satisfied with the experiment's outcome, and are determined to push steadily ahead. Now is the time to subscribe." We can fairly and fully indorse every word in that editorial paragraph. The *Tribune* is a clean, wholesome newspaper, always manly and outspoken in its utterances on behalf of the right, and always a credit to Scranton.

The *Farmers' Union and Agricultural Review* is published weekly at 324-326 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ills., by the Colonial Publishing Company. Milton George is its editor and manager. It is designed especially "for farm, stock and home" circulation, and should achieve a full measure of financial success and prosperity, for aside from the "specialties" which it thoroughly covers, its literary features are of a high order. Its editorials are trenchant, businesslike and conservative of the interests of its subscribers. For the young folks it has a separate department, and for the thrifty housewives there is a plentiful supply of interesting and instructive articles prepared by writers who are well up in the subjects of which they treat. As a whole, the *Farmers' Union* is a model weekly worth many times its subscription price.

**

Illustrated Modern Art and Literature, printed by the Modern Art Publishing Company, Limited, at Berlin, and issued from its branch offices at Paris, Vienna and Leipzig, as well as from its head offices, 68 Fleet Street, London, E. C., is by far the best of the illustrated magazines printed "on the other side." Its illustrations are really superb. Its colored plates for the current month embrace "All Over," by Mme. Max-Ehrler; "How Will It End?" by Leon Girardet; "View of the Casino at Monte Carlo," and "The Green Table," by E. Rosenstand. Its full-page plates comprise "The Sisters," by Andreotti; "A Nymph of Summer," by Pradilla; "The First Roses," by W. Von Czachorski; "The Farewell," by C. Zewy, and "Spring in the Woods," by Fritz Ebel. There are also two double-page plates—"Grandpa's Advice," by A. Cecchi, and "She Sang to Him," by Papperitz. H. Stacey Marks, R.A., contributes an illustrated article on "Artists in Their Studios," and E. Rosenstand is represented by a well-written article on "Sidelights on Monte Carlo," which is also artistically illustrated. Richard Bong is the art editor and William A. Lawton the managing editor of this magnificent magazine of modern art.

AMONG THE PREACHERS.

SPEAK to me ever, Lord,
In accents low and sweet, let earth's turmoil be still,
That every tender word
Of Thine my spirit's inmost depths may sweetly thrill.

**

The General Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church was held this year for the first time in London. The first church of the order in London was founded in 1774. There are now nine churches there with 2,868 communicants and 4,000 adherents.

**

Rev. W. H. Iliff, Financial Secretary of the University of Denver, is now in the East in the interest of that institution. He has, during the past year, accomplished wonderful things in its behalf, having, in nine months, journeyed over 15,000 miles, preaching and lecturing about 140 times in seventy-five different cities and towns in Colorado and other States. During this time he has had abundant success, raising for the University about \$28,000.

**

On account of ill health the Rev. E. A. McGurk, S.J., has resigned the presidency of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. He was born in Philadelphia in 1841; became a Jesuit in 1857, and soon came to be recognized as a man of keen judgment in matters of finance. He was intrusted while yet a young man with positions of high responsibility. He has been president of Loyola College, Baltimore, for nine years, and of Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., for four years. He filled for two years the office of vice-president of Boston College, and in July, 1893, came to Worcester to succeed the Rev. M. A. O'Kane, S.J., as president of Holy Cross. While in Washington he built a beautiful residence for the priests of the Gonzaga College, and during his administration at Baltimore he renovated the entire interior of the Church of St. Ignatius.

OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SILVER AND THE FALL OF PRICES: A LESSON FROM AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir: The financial position of this once flourishing Colony of New South Wales presents many points which I venture to think throw an important light upon the industrial depression in the United States. The Colony is about equal in population to the States of California or Kansas, and in dealing with its financial position we have to guide us a government bureau of statistics, in charge of Mr. Coghlan, an admirable economist, from whose official publications I send you these gleanings. The external indebtedness of New South Wales, amounting to more than \$500,000,000 of public and private loans, may probably be greater than the indebtedness of Kansas or California; but, on the other hand, I think its resources are also greater. This marvelous silver camp, Broken Hill, from which I write, is, without doubt, a more extensive silver deposit than Potosi, or possibly even the Comstock. The Colony has almost 60,000,000 sheep, great deposits of good coking coal at Newcastle, and a fertile soil and a climate admirably adapted to the cultivation of the vine and the maize plant.

I take first the national annual wealth product of 1,236,000 people here, and I find that at present prices this works out at about £18 per capita; at the prices of 1893, the product was over £21 per capita; at the prices of 1873, nearly £42 per capita. I have no doubt these figures about hold good for the general figures of production within the United States.

NEW SOUTH WALES ANNUAL INCOME (PRICES 1893).

Pastoralist	£10,000,000
Agriculture.....	3,862,000
Poultry, Dairying and Beekeeping.....	3,387,000
Minerals.....	3,300,000
Forestry and Fisheries.....	1,285,000
Manufactures	4,035,953

Total..... £25,869,953

Dividing this gross product by 1,236,000 people, the quotient works out at about £21 per capita, at the prices of 1893, or, allowing for a subsequent fall of 10 per cent., at rather over £18 to-day.

Now as to expenditure: If we take a mere subsistence ration—a ration required to keep body and soul together in the workers—7 pence (14 cents) per day is certainly not excessive; this for 1,236,000 people for 365 days works out at £13,133,767.

NEW SOUTH WALES' ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Subsistence	£13,133,767
Administration (including Police, Judiciary, etc.).....	4,873,304
Interest on Public and Private Debt to Great Britain.....	5,100,000
Public Instruction.....	805,000

Total..... £23,912,071

So that the balance of income over expenditure in this the richest of the group of these seven Colonies is less than £2,000,000 sterling, or 2 cents per capita per day; and, bearing in mind that the £5,000,000, owing to England, have to be paid, not here, but in England, by the export of wool and mutton, which are sold in London, and that, therefore, it is the debtor who pays the freight, it is doubtful whether of all that New South Wales produces anything whatever is left, at present prices, to reward her workers.

Mr. Coghlan has also prepared these further figures: At the prices of 1872 the exports of this Colony, which in 1894 were £15,904,961 would have realized £29,078,000. At the prices of 1872 her imports for 1894, which were £11,128,929, would have cost her £16,819,000, or a balance of loss to this one Colony,

because of the fall of prices, of £7,483,968 on her external trade alone. In other words, but for the fall of prices, the entire item for debt would be wiped out, and a bonus of £2,500,000 would remain to the credit of the Colony.

Let me further give you these figures as showing the comparative values of silver mining and gold mining as national industries. They are figures which throw much light upon the catastrophe which in 1893 followed from the closing of the silver mines in the Rocky Mountains:

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Population employed in:	Including Women and Children	Gross value of Product	Value of Product per capita
Broken Hill Silver Mines.....	12,000	£3,000,000	£250
Alluvial Gold Mining, N. S. W.	16,000	220,000	14
Quartz Gold Mining, N. S. W.	14,000	480,000	34
Agriculture, N. S. W.	160,000	3,862,000	24

Taking into consideration the number of other industries supported by these mines; the coal and coke and fluxing minerals used in the smelters; the timber in the mines; the immense wear and tear of machinery; the salt copperas and other chemicals; the immense business done by the railways connecting, it is clear that each miner engaged in these mines is finding employment for at least ten more men in other industries, and that at the present scale of prices in agriculture, the wealth product of the 12,000 people engaged in these Broken Hill mines is as great as that of the entire 160,000 people employed in agriculture in this Colony.

Applying these figures to Colorado and Montana, is it any wonder that the sudden collapse of such an industry as silver mining, throughout the hundred scattered camps in the Rocky Mountains, should have created in 1893 a wave of disaster which swept your Continent? Yours faithfully,

MORETON FREWEN.

Broken Hill, N. S. W., May 26, 1895.

P. S.—It may be well to add that in estimating "national income," I have been careful, as far as possible, to eliminate duplicate credits; for example, £1,000,000 of New South Wales wool may be bought by a wool-scouring establishment and reappear as £1,200,000; be again converted into cloth and emerge as £2,000,000. For the purpose of the Empire's income as compared with expenditure, I credit this as £2,000,000, not as £4,200,000.

M. F.

A SUGGESTED AID TO THE STERN-MORTON DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir: Anent the correspondence of the Secretary of Agriculture and Mr. Edward Stern of this city, as published in your paper, it occurs to me that much ammunition is wasted in side issues raised by Mr. Morton; and so as an aid to the consideration and intelligent discussion of the money question it may be in order to try to analyze and classify the component parts of an ideal *self-contained* community such as the United States of America ought to be, and then to apply such classification to the conditions existing in our own and some other communities.

To begin at the beginning of such ideal community, it would appear that, first of all, some people would be needed to take from the earth its primary products in the shape of grain, fruits and fish for food; then some to raise cattle, sheep, cotton and other fibers for more food and for clothing; and still more to dig minerals out of the earth, so that agriculturists, fishermen and miners would seem to be the foundation class of our new community, and for convenience we will classify them all as *producers*.

The next set of people needed would appear to be builders, millers, manufacturers for the purpose of transforming the *primary* products or commodities into commercial commodities, called merchandise, and this second class we would call *transformers*.

Now, to exchange these commercial commodities a set of brokers, traders or merchants would be needed, and for convenience we will classify them as *traders*.

To further expedite the exchange of commercial commodities, transportation must be provided for, and so railroads, canals, steamboats and other carrying systems come to be operated by a class distinct from all the others, and these we will classify as *transporters*.

To complete the working of an ideal community we need another class, who are neither producers, transformers, traders or transporters, but simply lenders of, or dealers in, the money commodity needed to keep the balance of exchanges between the others in a healthy condition.

It will thus be seen that our ideal community is composed of five distinct classes, viz., *producers, transformers, traders, transporters, money-lenders*, whose interests are *interdependent*, and on their face, and in reality on principle, are mutual. So much so that any disturbance of the balance between them reacts on all.

Now, what constitutes a disturbance of the balance between these classes? We are told that the laws of supply and demand adjust the balance, but what regulates the laws of supply and demand?

To this we answer, It is the *level of civilization* upon which our community is operated that regulates the laws of "supply and demand," and at the present time we have knowledge of quite a variety of *levels of civilization* from which to pattern ours.

In our land these levels are established by the votes of the people, and in other lands by the will of a few. We are told if the producer produces more than can be consumed, he will cheapen his products; and, of course, the contra of this will be that if the consumer consumes less than is produced, the same cheapness of products will result.

Now, if the *producer* from either overproduction or underconsumption is compelled to sell so cheap that he has no surplus to expend on the *commodities* of his neighbor, the *transformer*, the latter has no need of the *trader*, and the *trader* has no use for the *transporter*; then the money-lender either has no market for his commodity or he has lost it in the general disturbance caused by the change of our community from one level of civilization to another, and notably from a higher to a lower level.

It is safe to assume that our American level of civilization is the highest known to history, because the distribution of wealth is more even here than anywhere else. Then why are we suffering now from a spirit of unrest between the classes? Simply because *one* of them has assumed the right to control *all* the others, and has so disturbed them that they are undecided as to what is the proper course for them to take.

It is a repetition of the teachings of the fable of the congress of the different members of the human body, at which one set of members proposed to strike against the other because of alleged inequality in the distribution of comforts for services rendered. So now our money-lenders think they should control values between producers, transformers, traders and transporters, *as well as between themselves*; and in their efforts to fix this idea into the common law of the world they have succeeded in converting all those who are largely dependent on them for money support into the belief that their view of values is correct.

It will thus be seen that our money-lenders, by taking the narrow view that the advancement of their special interest is all their duty to themselves and the rest of mankind, are reaching backward through our *transporters*, to our *traders*, then through our *transformers*, hoping thus to reach the *producers* or foundation class of our community, and by sheer weight of numbers and force of interest at stake forge the last link in the chain of *law* which is to bind the world to their chariot.

So far they have succeeded admirably in carrying out their plans; but, like all human plans which run counter to God's law of common sense, they are nearing the end of their power, the

object-lessons they have been and are giving the plain people are having their natural effect, every day adding to the evidence that the present attempt to lower or degrade our American civilization by bringing about an era of *cheapness* is but the education necessary to fit our people to occupy a higher place of usefulness to mankind. Therefore it behooves our would-be leaders to get in *behind* the plain people if they would retain any place in the procession.

It is now very much in order for our gold-standard friends to explain why the *money-lenders* should be able to compel all the other classes, when borrowing, to accept just such fiat or credit money as they see fit to issue, and then when the debt is being paid to compel *by law* payment in a gold money of final redemption which has been more than doubled in value by reason of legislation which destroyed half the previously accepted and acceptable money of final redemption.

If fiat money is good enough to lend to the borrower, it is good enough to pay back to the lender; but bimetallics claim that fiat money of any kind is not good enough to lend unless it has a foundation of metal money to rest upon, and it is this contention which is causing trouble to our gold-one-metal-money friends. Let them meet this point squarely without raising side issues, and they will soon discover what honest (?) and sound (?) money means, and also who are "honest" men—those who want a metal foundation under every dollar issued, or those who want to compel the use of fiat or credit money measured by one metal (*gold*) which has doubled in value since silver was *legislated* out of its function of final redemption—money coequal with gold in that respect.

If gold metal money is to be our final redemption money when squaring our accounts with the *money-lenders*, it should also be provided to square our accounts between *all classes*—producers, transformers, traders and transporters; and as there is not gold enough to meet these requirements, who is to be hurt by the restoration of silver to its share of the work as a final redemption money and foundation for paper credit money?

It may be accepted as true that the level of civilization is measured by the consuming power of a people, and that *cheapness* does not increase this consuming power, but that, on the contrary, "*the ultimate analysis of cheapness is beggary.*"

Yours truly, JOHN H. LORIMER.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1895.

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THE MONETARY SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN:

Dear Sir: It is manifest that all the leading daily newspapers of the large cities in the United States are under the control of the gold-monometallist money power of the country, who, in conjunction with the money power in England and on the Continent of Europe, are determined if possible to enslave the people. There is no freedom of the press and the newspapers will not print anything, if possible, adverse to the views of the money-lenders. A friend calls it a "*conspiracy of silence.*" The effort is made to induce people to believe that the newspapers represent public opinion, which is not the case, and the sooner the plain people come to the knowledge that the newspapers are under the control of the combined money power of the world the better it will be for them.

The issue must come, and when it comes the people will triumph. An irrepressible conflict is pending, and fearful consequences can only be averted by plain people taking the matter in hand, and showing once for all that this is a "government of the people, for the people and by the people."

This being used by the money power for their own selfish ends, must come to an end. This being controlled by England and the banking interests at home and abroad, must stop, and the American people must declare their independence anew or become slaves.

The combination of money-lenders in demonetizing silver have turned down half the money of the world about \$4,000,000,000. Of course, the other half, \$4,000,000,000 (gold), has doubled in value, and measured by that standard all the products of the earth, all products of manufacture and labor of the people, have fallen one-half. The people must have a circulating medium independent of the banks, and that medium must be gold and silver with equal freedom at the mints for coinage. Open our mints to coinage of silver and the difference now existing between gold and silver will soon disappear.

The *scarecrow* of the gold papers is that if our mints are opened to free coinage the silver of the world will be "dumped" upon us. It is all nonsense. There is no silver abroad to come here. It is all the other way. Last year, with the balance of trade in our favor \$75,732,942, we shipped abroad \$30,984,449 in gold and \$37,707,684 in silver which they got from us at half price (as they do our cotton, wheat, etc.). They wanted the \$37,707,864 in silver for their trade with India and the East, and we may be sure England buys nothing she does not need and want.

Let us look at what the subsidized gold papers call the 50-cent dollar. How a 50-cent dollar? Only as compared with gold, which alone has doubled in value. With all other commodities silver is still at par. Let this matter be well understood. The difference between gold and silver was brought about by throwing silver out of the mints for coinage, making it an article in disuse and increasing the use for gold, the only money of final payment recognized by England. The moment the mints in India and the United States were closed to the coinage of silver gold advanced in value and the so-called silver dollar, measured in gold, was valued at 50 cents. But how to overcome this apparent but not real depreciation?

As the closing of the mints created it in a great measure, the opening of the mints to silver will remove the difference. England needed \$37,000,000 of our silver last year. Cut off her supply by sending our silver to the mint for coinage and she will have no silver to "dump" on us, but will have to bid silver up from her necessities to our mint price.

Let Americans manage their own finances in their own way and gold will soon decline to its proper place—par with the dollar of our fathers and of American independence.

A BUSINESS MAN.

Philadelphia, July, 1895.

QUERIES ANSWERED.

C. LEON, N. Y.—What was probably the last appearance of Gladstone in the British House of Commons was on March 1, 1894, when he quitted the Treasury bench.

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C. J. V., Phila.—It is claimed that the first illuminating gas produced in America was manufactured in Philadelphia in 1793, by Michael Ambrose & Co., Italian fire-workers and artists, who gave exhibitions in an amphitheatre on Arch Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

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INDEX, Phila.—A submarine telephone cable has been in operation between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, South America, since 1888. It is thirty-one miles in length, and lies at the bottom of the bay separating the Argentine Republic from Uruguay. It is said to perform its functions better than terrestrial telephones in that part of the world.

.

JOSEPH J. RYAN, Phila.—The camphor of commerce is raised in Formosa, China, Java and Japan. The tree is cut down, the wood chopped up and steeped and boiled in water; the steam carries off the camphor in vapor. The camphor is deposited on straws placed in the head of the still and is collected and refined.

MEN YOU HEAR ABOUT.

MYRON J. WHITNEY of Syracuse, N. Y., is suing the State Board of Charities for keeping him shut up as a lunatic for 264 days, and claims \$1,320,000, or \$5,000 a day.

**

A pretty and poetic suggestion is made to help the fund for the Edgar Allen Poe monument in Baltimore. It is to cultivate roses on the poet's grave and sell them at fancy prices.

**

The retirement of Commodore Haines from active service with the Cunard Company, after nearly sixty years of service at sea, removes one of the picturesque figures in the history of ocean travel.

**

John D. Rockefeller, the head of the Standard Oil Trust, is credited by a writer in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* with having remarked recently that his great ambition in life is to accumulate a fortune of \$500,000,000.

**

Francis Parkman, the historian, was an ardent horticulturist. His gardens, near Jamaica Pond, were filled with the rarest plants and exotics. Within this plot, which has recently been made a part of the metropolitan park system of Boston, his native city, a memorial is shortly to be erected.

**

The sculptor Everding, at Bremen, is at work upon a portrait bust of Captain Kurt von Goessel, the commander of the ill-fated German-Lloyd steamer Elbe. The bust will be placed in the large passenger hall of the Lloyd Building at Bremerhaven, as a memorial of the promising commander who died in the fulfillment of his duty. The cost of the memorial was in part raised by subscription, the Lloyds adding the funds necessary to complete the monument.

FACTS FOR FINANCIERS.

STATISTICS of the United States Labor Bureau show that there is more child labor used in the factories of Pennsylvania than in those of any other State.

**

The Iowa Supreme Court has decided that stockholders of a corporation have a right to examine the records at any time.

**

Japan's war in Formosa is likely to increase the price of camphor, as that island and Japan are the chief places from which we obtain the drug.

**

Compressed air as a motive power in street railways is to be experimented with in Baltimore. It is claimed that a car can be charged in a half minute to run fifteen miles.

**

The price of platinum has increased five times during the past year, and the metal will soon be more expensive than gold. This is due to the increased demand for electrical purposes.

**

The vast millions of the Guinness family have all come from a few hundred pounds and the energy of one Irish family who three generations ago were in what is called an humble position.

**

An international federation of the glass workers of the world is about to be formed. A trust of all the principal plate glass manufacturers in this country was formed recently with \$10,000,000 capital.

**

The days of "striking it rich" in the mines of the West are by no means over, though with the big prospecting and developing companies in every promising field the chances are perhaps slimmer than in the old days. Four men in the Slocan district, Washington, who have been working on a tunnel for over a year, following a streak of ore, and not making enough to pay their meager board, last week struck a 4-foot body of solid silver ore that runs 375 ounces to the ton, which has made their prospect hole worth at least \$100,000.

Wanamaker's

This is harvest time for shoppers.

It isn't easy work to change a Summer store with four millions of dollars worth of goods into an Autumn store with an equal volume of different goods. But it has to be done, and the more quickly and thoroughly it is accomplished, the better the store—for us; for you.

Sometimes goods are sold for less than they cost us; oftener, the loss falls on the makers who get us to quickly turn their products into money. Whatever the cause, our public is the gainer—with us. It is mutual advantage that marks the growth and prosperity of this greatest American store, and we would much prefer to return you the money paid for goods that do not seem to fully meet your needs. A good bargain should benefit both seller and buyer.

JAPANESE SILKS, 25c.

There never was such a silk-loving year; there never was a time when women could so freely indulge their fondness for pretty waists and dresses. Maybe there will be 300 styles of these Japanese Silks in stock as you read this—plain and corded; every color, but no blacks. 25c. a yard.

CHALLIS AND SERGE.

The Challis maker lets us close his line of wool Challis at

20c a yard,

though it is the identical quality you know so well at 37½c.

black	white	navy
light blue	brown	pink
cardinal	lavender	tan
navy	gray	

Storm Serge.

They are not the dressy sort, but no fabric was ever made so thoroughly right for outing wear. Black and navy.

45-inch, 50c.
50-inch, 65c, 75c and \$1.
54-inch, \$1 and \$1.25.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS.

Stylish garbs for sand and surf—and it takes an artist to conjure them.

In flannel, \$1 to \$5.
Jersey cloth; made to our notion, \$5 and \$6—though the maker says \$8 and \$9 is only fair for them.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

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A Journal of
Statesmanship, Economics and Finance.

EDITED BY

GEORGE GUNTON,

President of the School of Social Economics.

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THESE HARD TIMES:

WHEREFORE AND HOW LONG.

BY

REV. J. C. ELLIOTT.

ILLUSTRATED BY J. S. BENNER.

A most serious and thoughtful discussion of the silver question presented in a very clear and readable manner.

Price, cloth, 60c.; paper, 40c.

For sale at offices of "THE AMERICAN,"
119 S. Fourth Street, Phila.

An English paper states that a Victorian statistician has been summing up the total indebtedness, public and private, of the seven colonies of Australasia, and puts it at £315,000,000. The interest on this last year was £12,750,000, which works out at a fraction over 4 per cent. It is needless to say that this return does not represent a fair average yield on British capital invested in Australasia, even taking the 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. loans into account, and speaks eloquently of the results of the bank failure of two years ago, and the locking up of large sums in unremunerative and, at present, unrealizable properties.

.

The following figures taken from the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald* give the cost of armor plates made in different countries. For plain armor the English Government pays as an average £83 a ton, while the United States Government pays £97 to £120 per ton. For nickel steel armor the United States pays for the lower limit £100 a ton, the upper limit £115, and for special plates £120 to £145 a ton; while France pays £89 and £95 a ton for lower and upper limit respectively. The modern Harveyized plates cost Great Britain £100 to £105 a ton, the United States £110 to £127 a ton, and France £104 to £108 a ton. The English do not make much nickel steel armor, and it should be noted that the difference between the French and States prices is due in some measure to difference in percentage of nickel. In the States there is 3.25 of nickel per cent. of steel; in France from 2 to 2.5 per cent.

OBITUARY.

DR. LUTHER F. HALSEY.

Suddenly, July 7, 1895, at his home in Swedesboro, N. J., Dr. LUTHER F. HALSEY, aged sixty-five years.

Dr. Halsey was a worthy descendant of that sterling Welsh stock that came so honorably to the forefront in the founding, building and defense of Eastern Pennsylvania and the nation. His grandfather, Luther Halsey, a citizen of Bucks County, Pa., who rode at Washington's bridle-rein in the Revolution, and, at the battle of Monmouth, was his Adjutant-General, had four sons, Luther, Job, John and Abraham, all ministers of the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches and all prominent in educational movements, Luther being long at the head of an institution of learning in Schenectady, N. Y., and Job principal of an academy at Norristown, Pa. Abraham, a strong man physically, mentally and morally, was long the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Churchville, Bucks County, Pa., where his son, the subject of the present sketch, was born.

After his academic preparation, young Halsey took his collegiate course at Rutgers, New Brunswick, N. J., and on its completion entered, as a medical student, the office of that greatest of operative surgeons, the late Prof. Joseph Pancoast, of Philadelphia, Pa., graduating from Jefferson Medical College, in 1852, in the class with J. M. Da Costa, John H. Brinton and others, since of world-wide fame in their profession.

Dr. Halsey then went to Paris, became an office student of the great French surgeon, Velpeau, and served as a surgeon in the French navy in the Crimean war. Soon after the close of which he returned to America, settled in Swedesboro, N. J., married Miss Catharine Murphy, an estimable lady, who, with their two sons, Dr. Luther Halsey, of Williamstown, N. J., and Dr. Joseph, dental surgeon, of Swedesboro, survive him, and, with the exception of the four years of the Civil war, practiced his profession in that town continuously for forty-two years. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he entered the service as a surgeon and served until its close on the operating staff of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, being present at all its battles and enjoying the personal friendship of many of the most prominent Union generals.

The war over, he returned to his home and medical practice in Swedesboro, faithfully discharging his duties as physician and citizen until his sudden death from heart disease while prescribing for a patient on Sunday evening, July 7th.

He was a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Swedesboro, a director of the Swedesboro National Bank, the chief promoter of and a director of the railroad from Woodbury, through Swedesboro, to Salem, N. J., and active in all movements for the welfare of his neighborhood; a member of the New Jersey


Society of the Cincinnati, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, of the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic Order, and Supreme Medical Examiner for the State of New Jersey of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In politics he was a Republican and protectionist, and everywhere an opponent of the English policy, the practical workings of which he had personally seen exemplified in England and Ireland, and a warm though quiet friend of the movement for Irish independence, being, although the fact was never known to a half-dozen people, for years the medium of communication between the head of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood and the chief officer of the corresponding organization in America.

Equipped as he was by nature, training and social position, had Dr. Halsey been ambitious, a brilliant metropolitan career in his profession was open to him; but of ambition he had none, except the purpose, in his kind and unobtrusive way, to faithfully serve his fellows in the arduous work of a general medical country practitioner—a position requiring a more self-reliant and resourceful nature and more varied equipment than that of the more showy but sometimes less worthy city medical specialist.

How well he discharged his duties as man and physician, was testified by the great concourse of citizens, including a large number of his medical brethren, who had enjoyed his friendship, assembled at his funeral, to join with his fellow-churchmen and brethren of the Masonic and workmen's orders in paying their loving tribute of respect to his beautiful and useful life.

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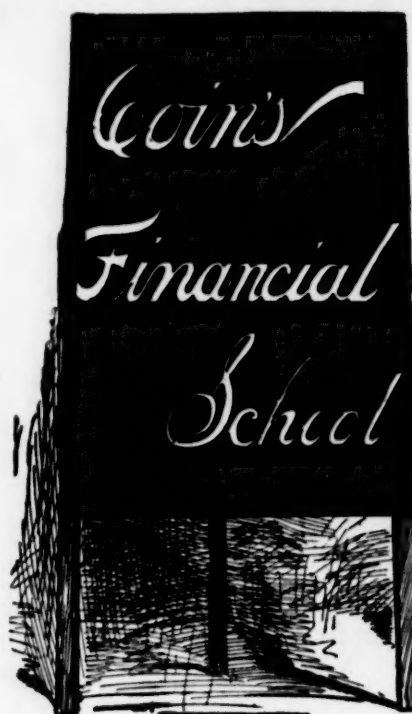
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